

Fig. 1

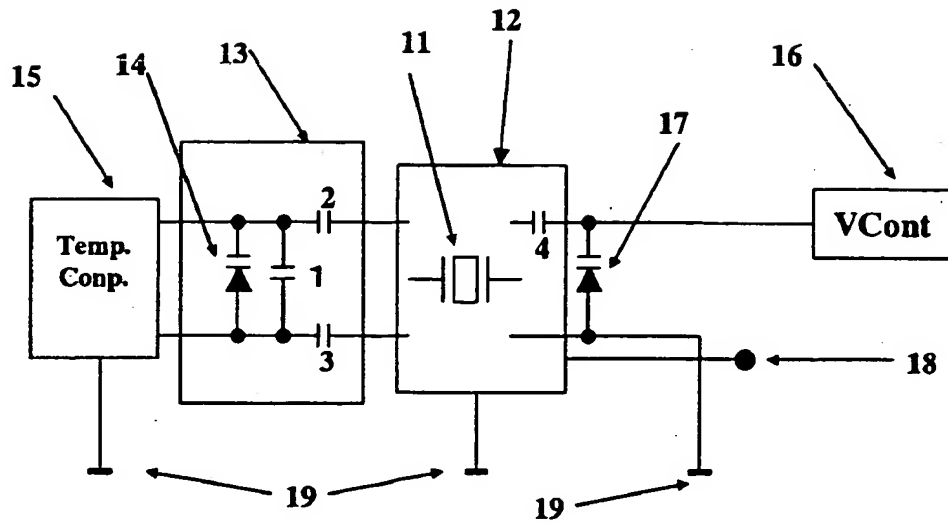


Fig. 2

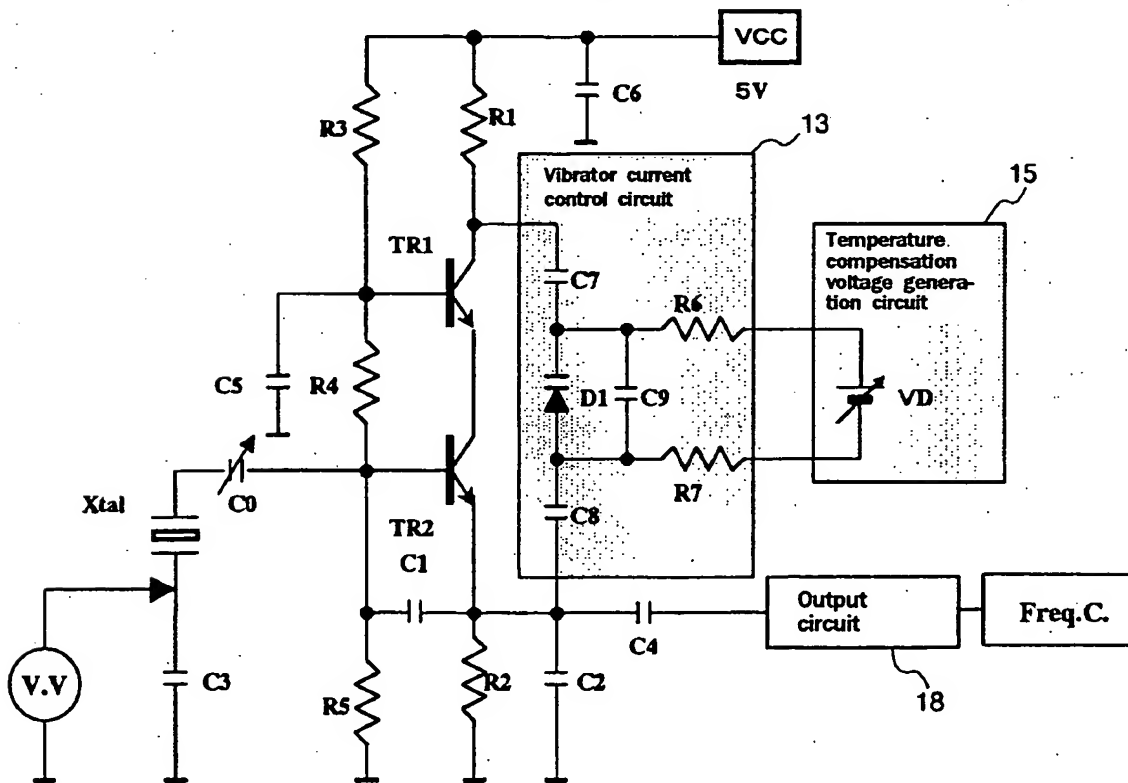


Fig. 3

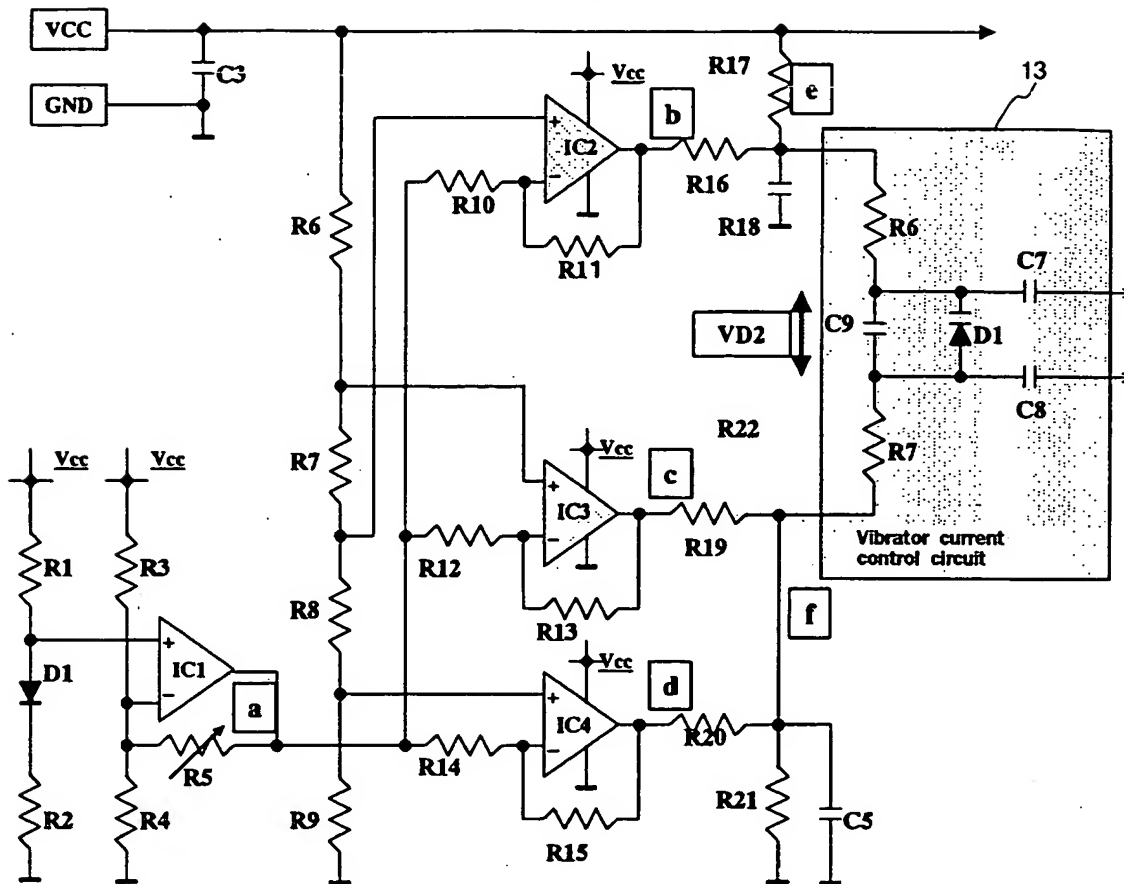


Fig. 4

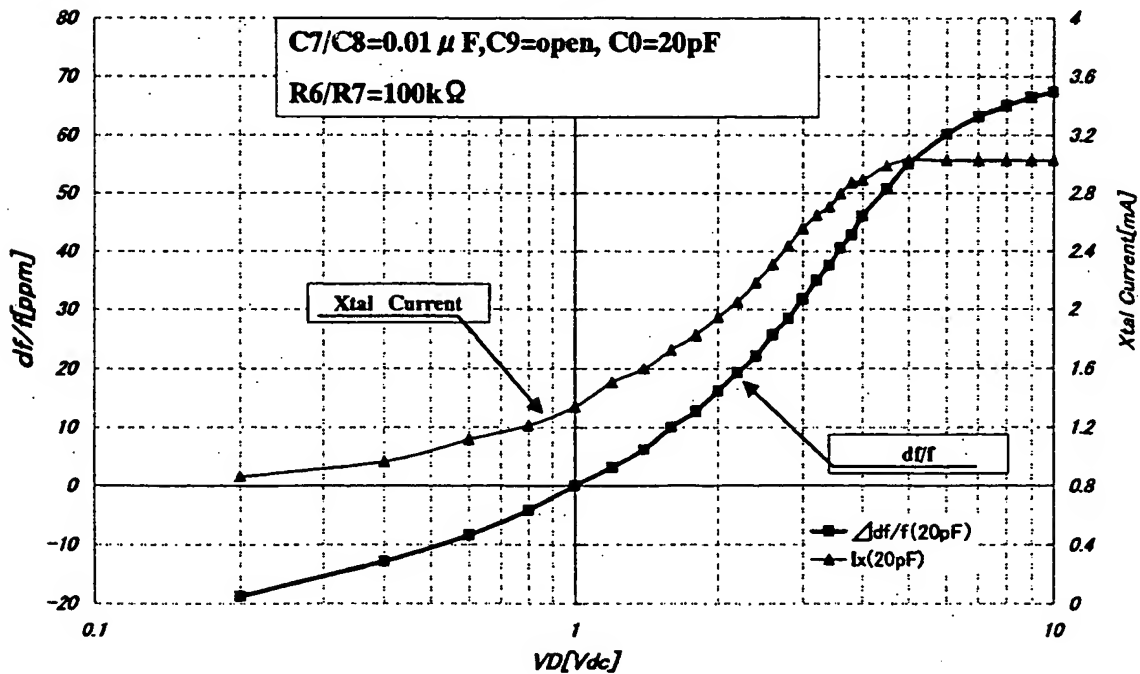


Fig. 5

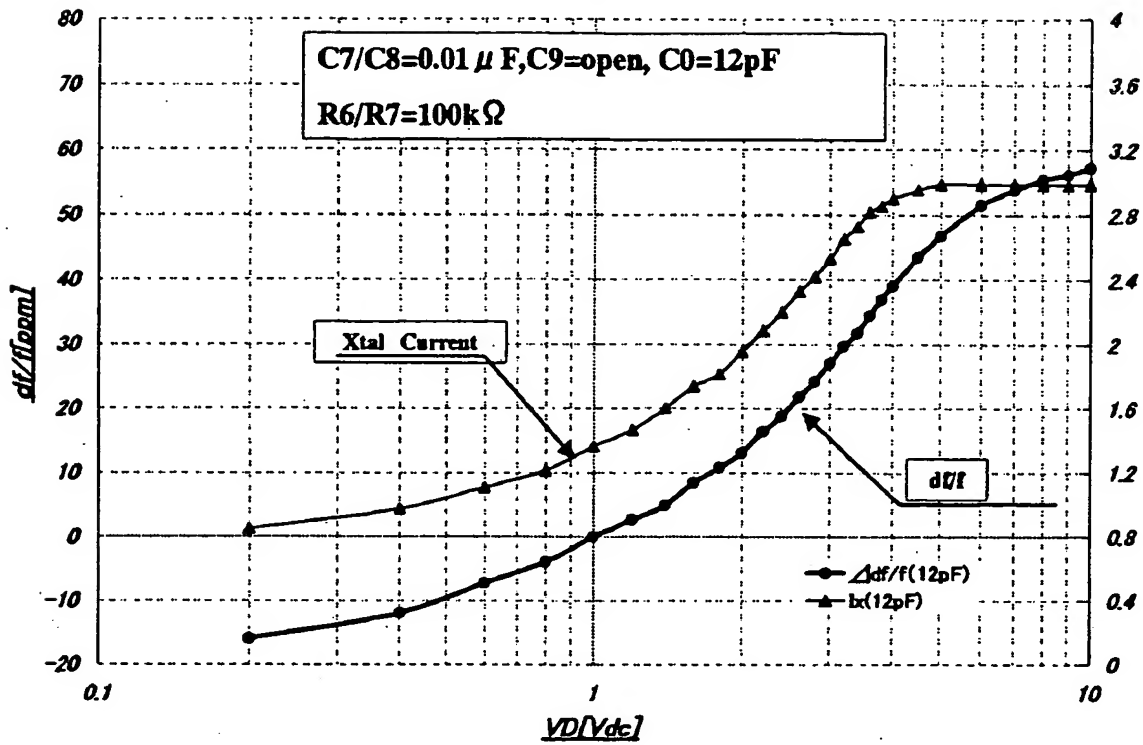


Fig. 6

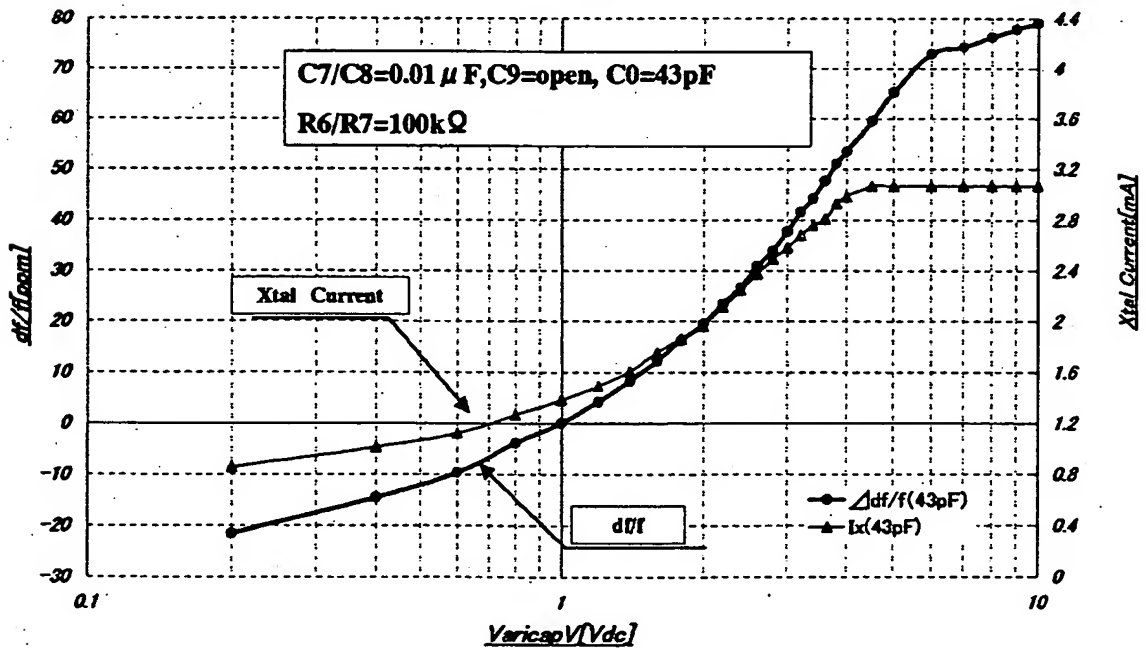


Fig. 7

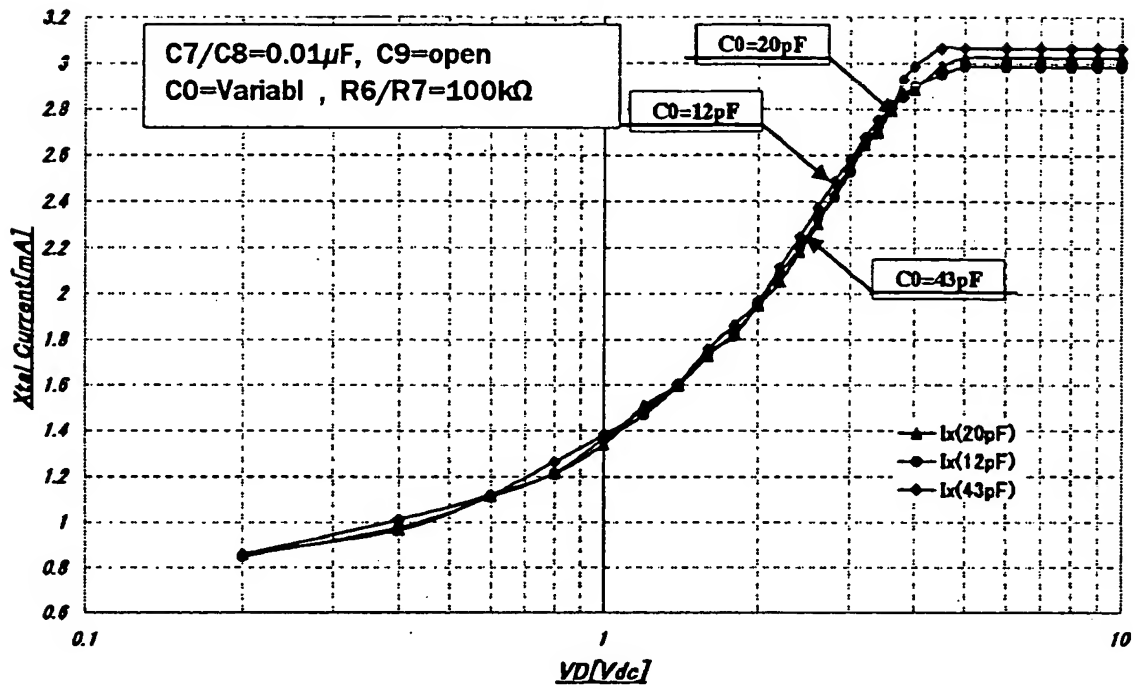


Fig. 8

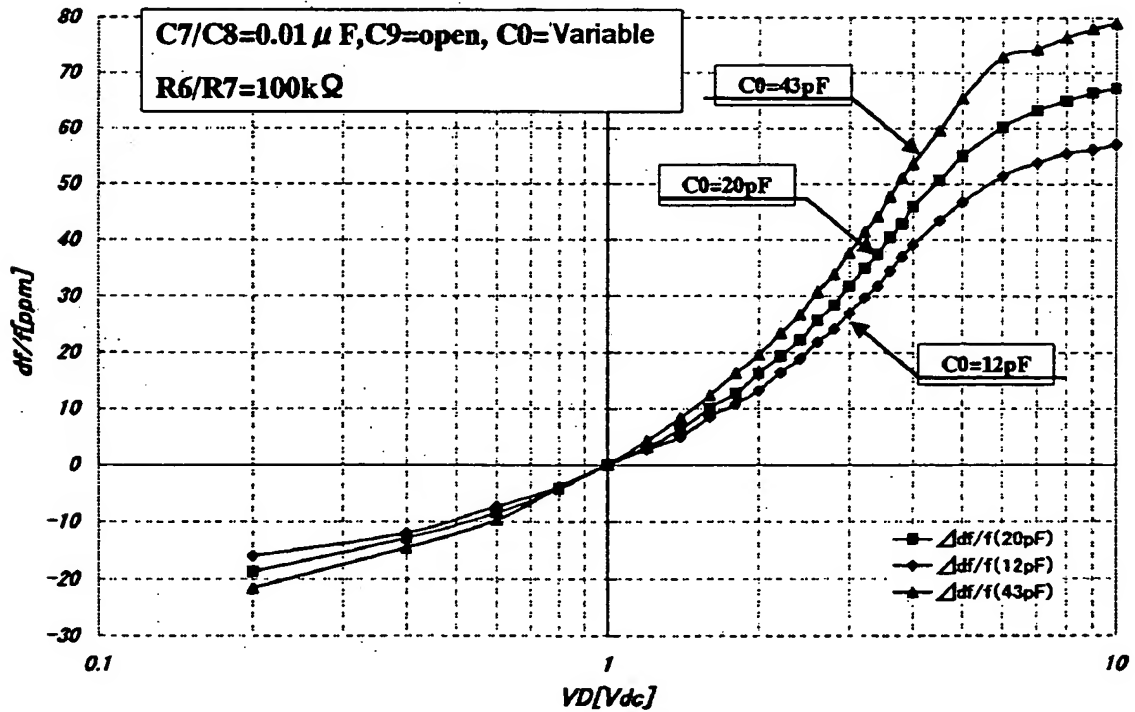


Fig. 9

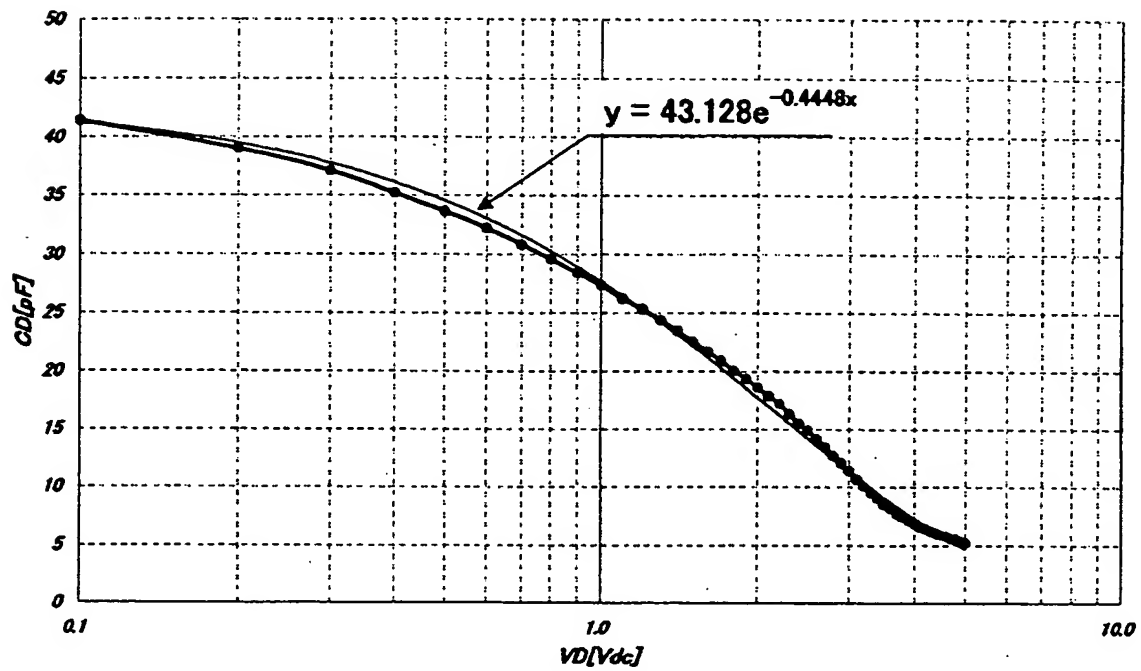


Fig. 10

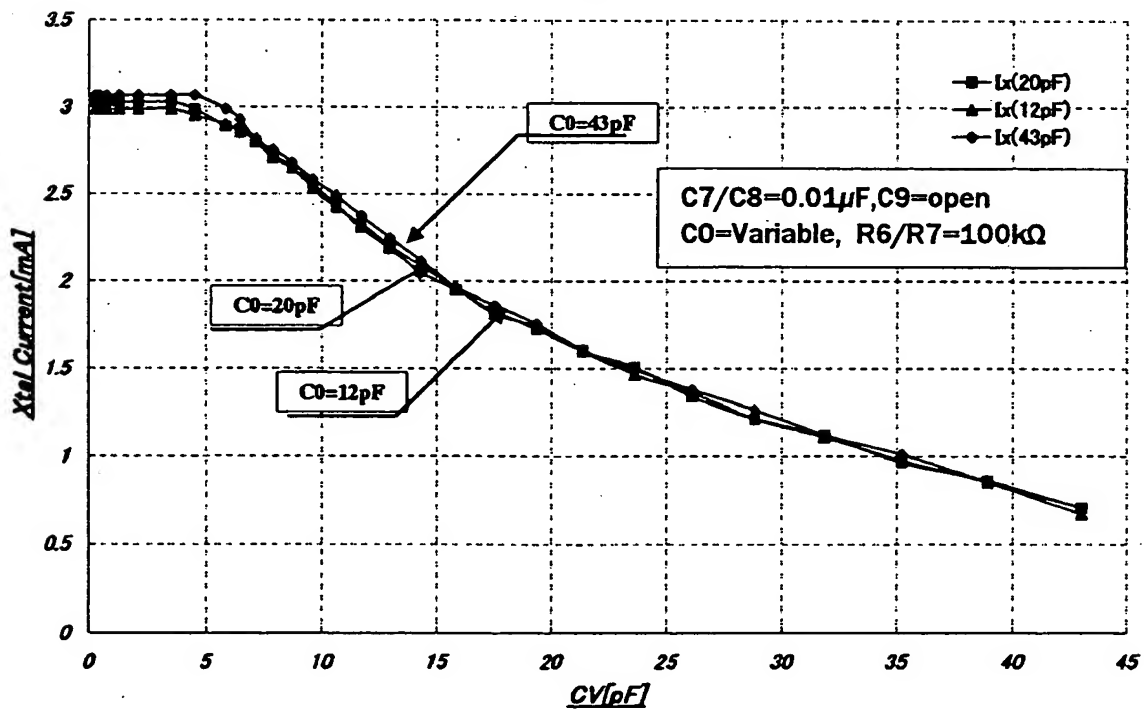


Fig. 11

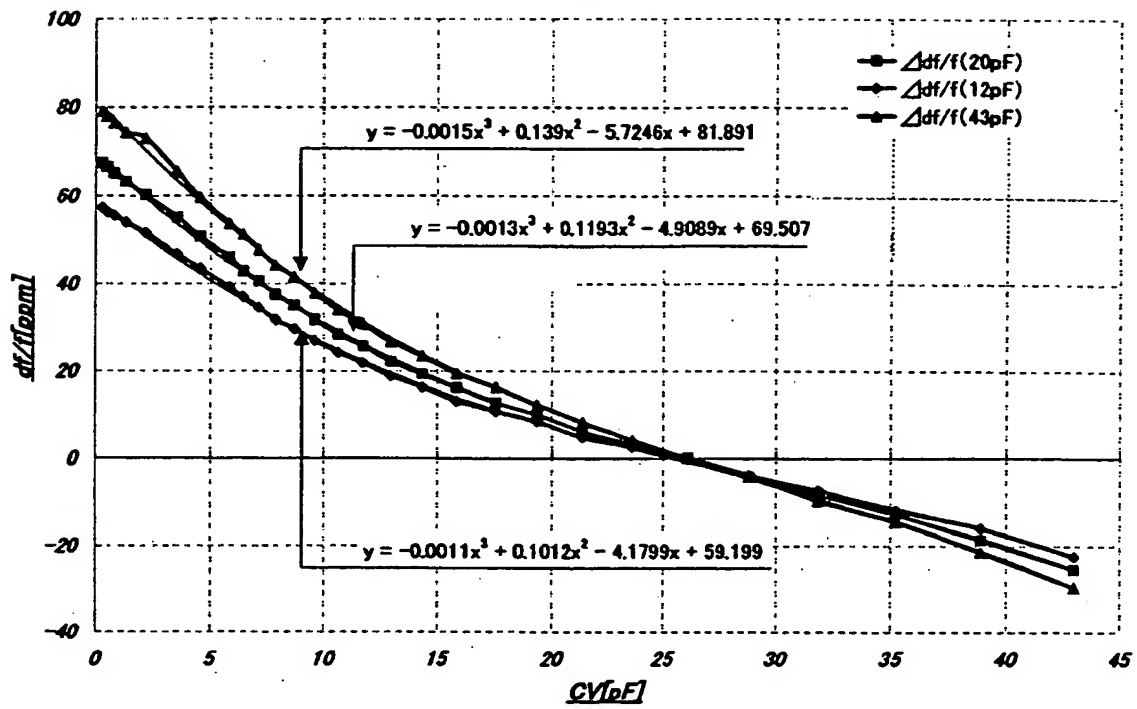


Fig. 12

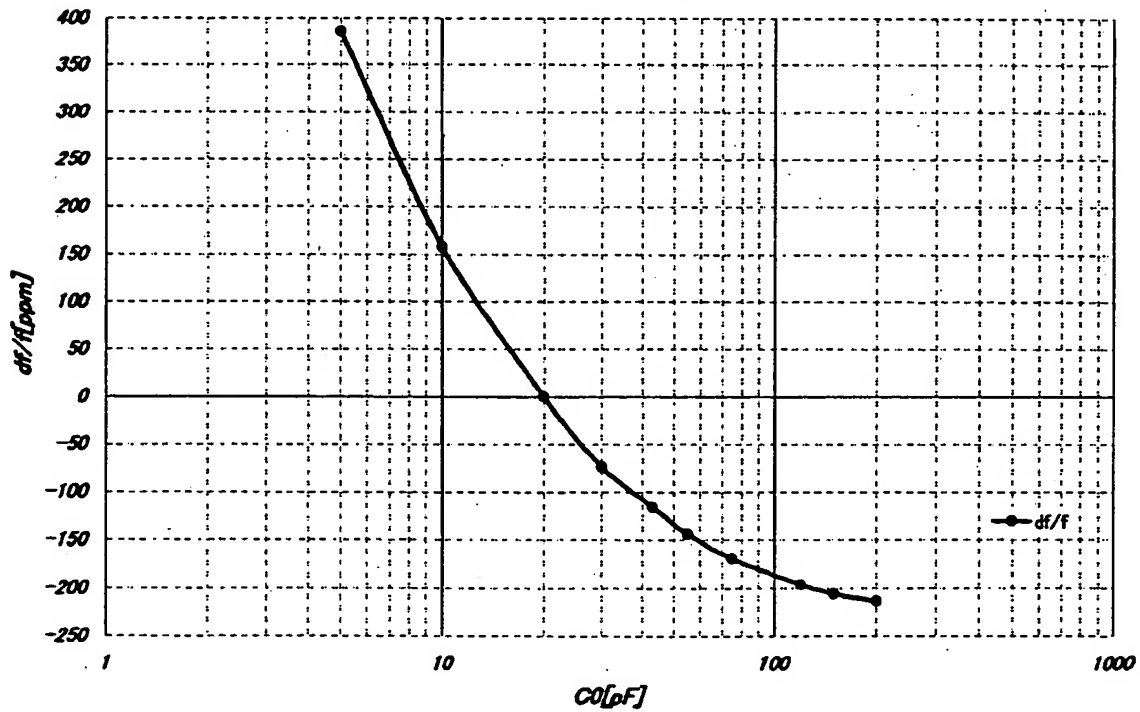


Fig. 13

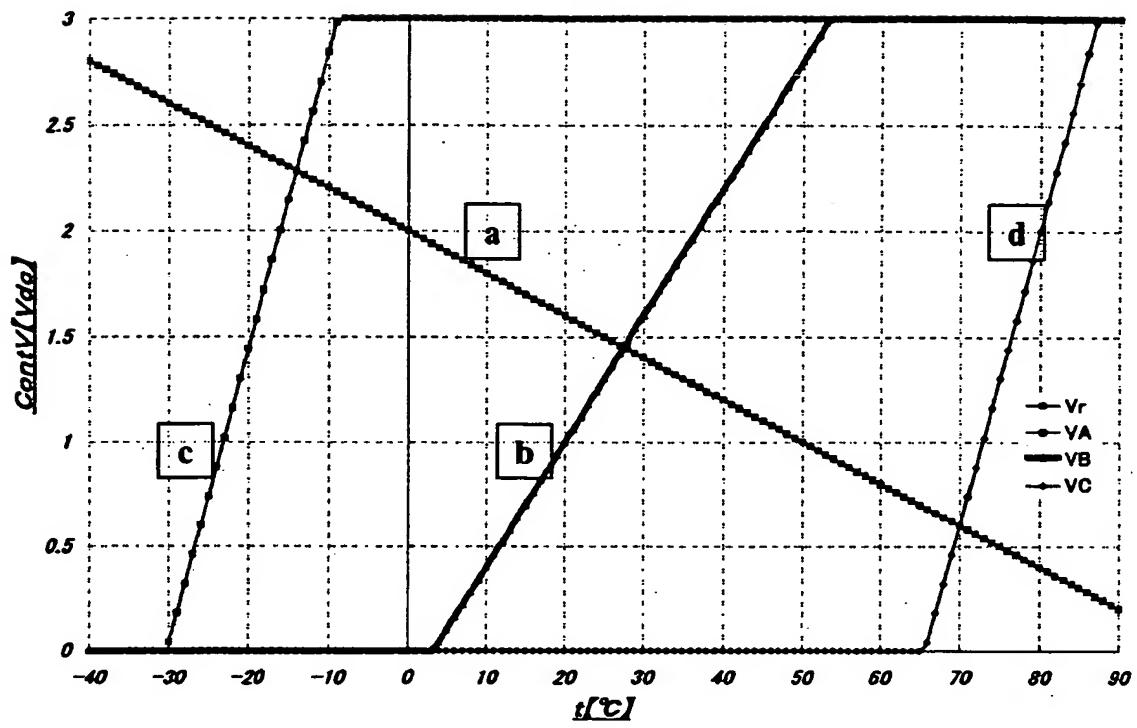


Fig. 14

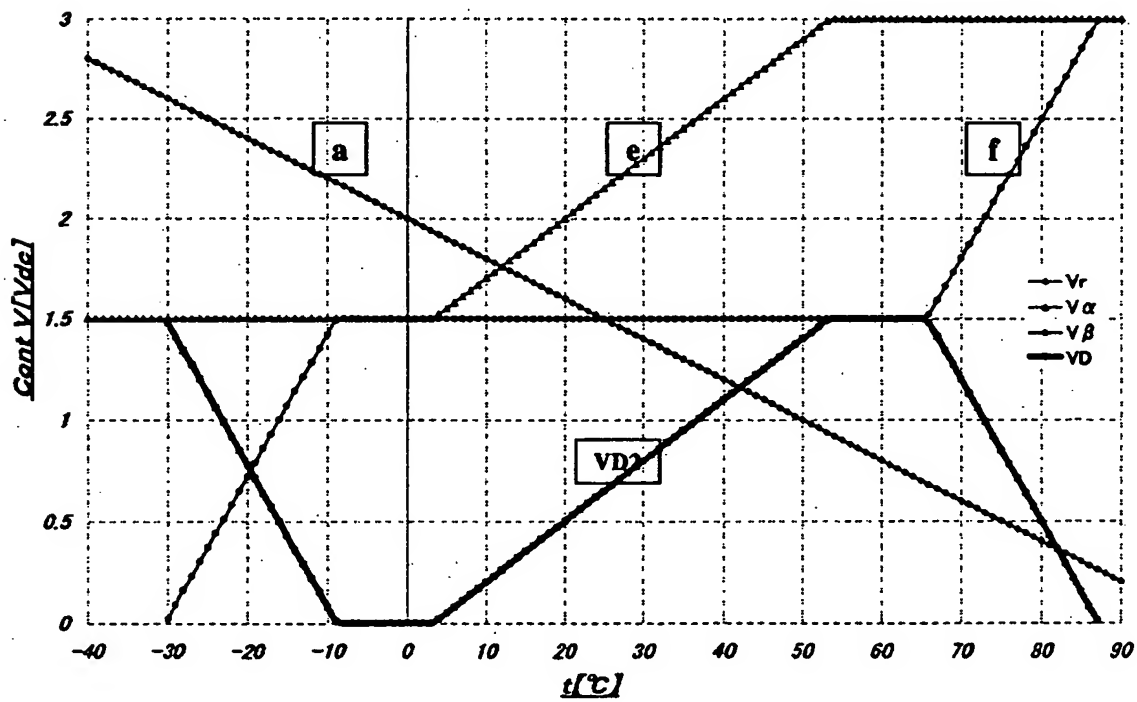


Fig. 15

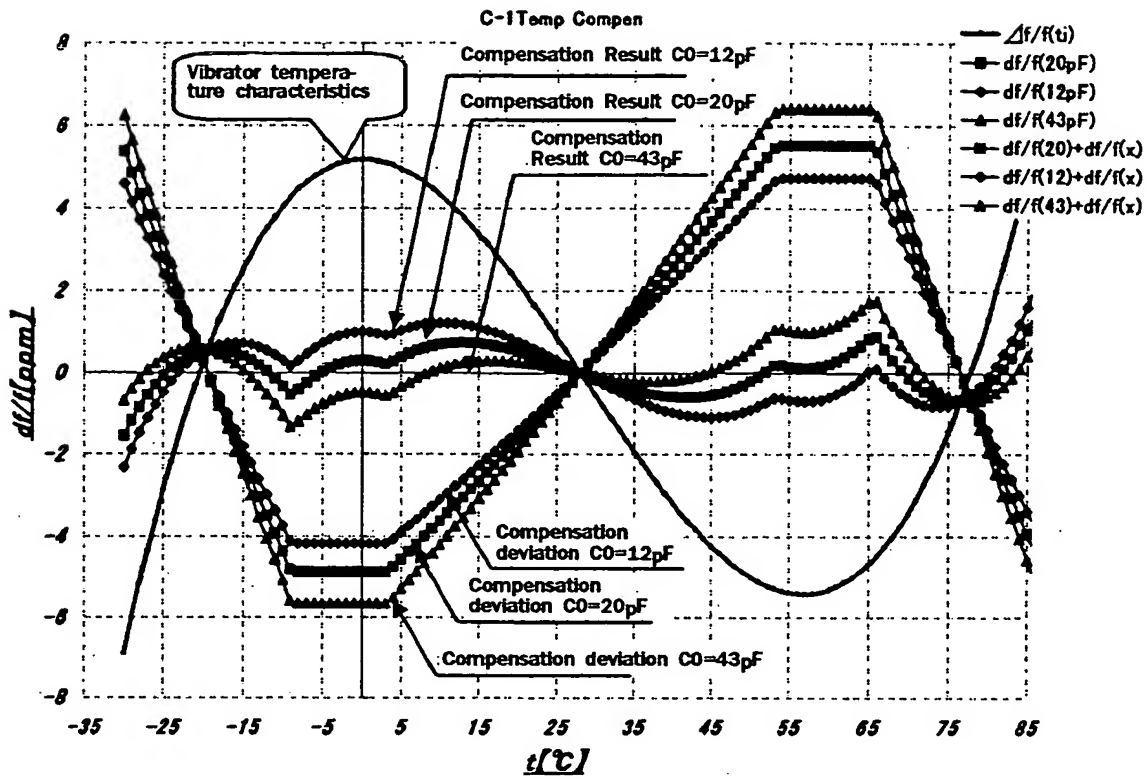
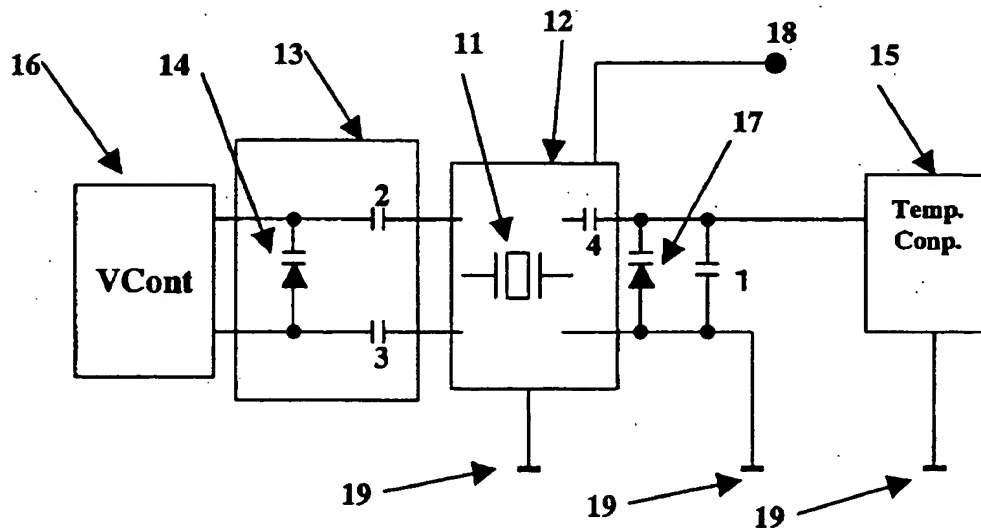


Fig. 16



The circuit diagram illustrates a 5V precision centred zero-drift op-amp. It features a differential input stage with transistors TR1 and TR2, a current mirror load (R3, R4, R5, R6, R7), and a tail current source (R8, R9, R10, R11, R12). The output stage is a common-emitter configuration (TR3) with a current mirror load (R13, R14, R15, R16, R17). The circuit includes a temperature compensation voltage generation circuit (VD) and a precision centred zero-drift op-amp block. Key components include resistors R1 through R17, capacitors C1 through C11, and diodes D1 through D4. The circuit is powered by a 5V supply (VCC) and a 5V reference (VC).

VD vs df/f

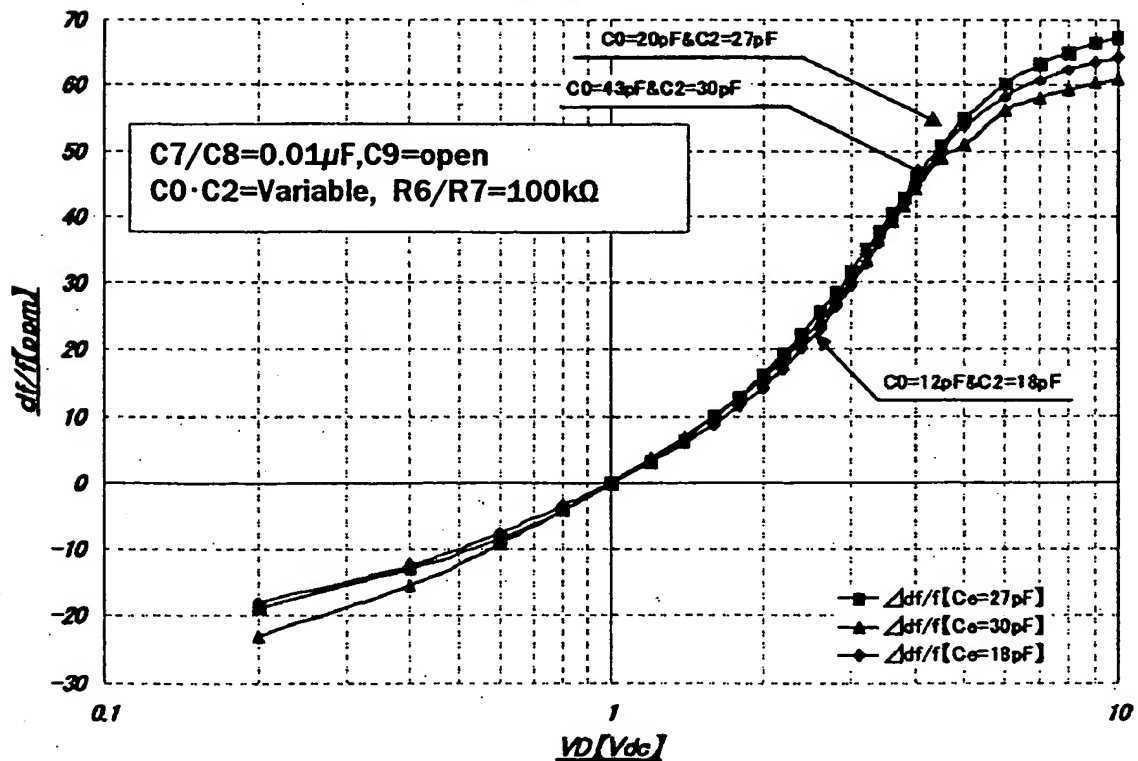


Fig. 19

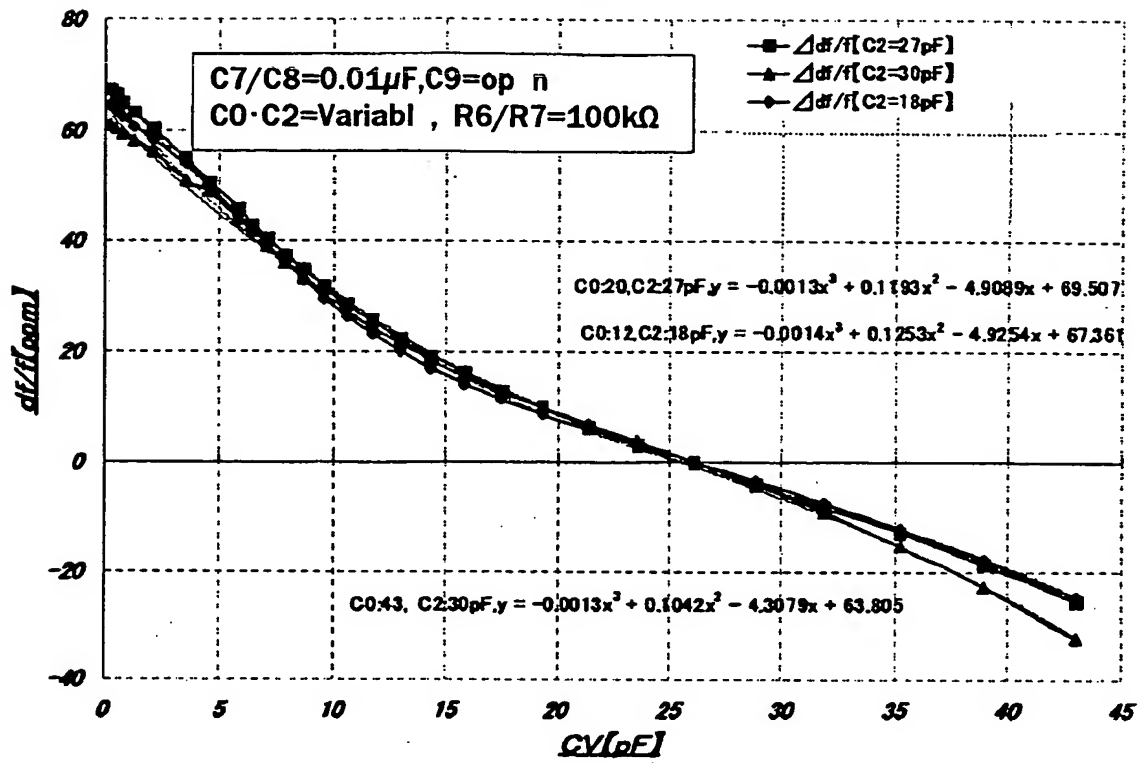


Fig. 20

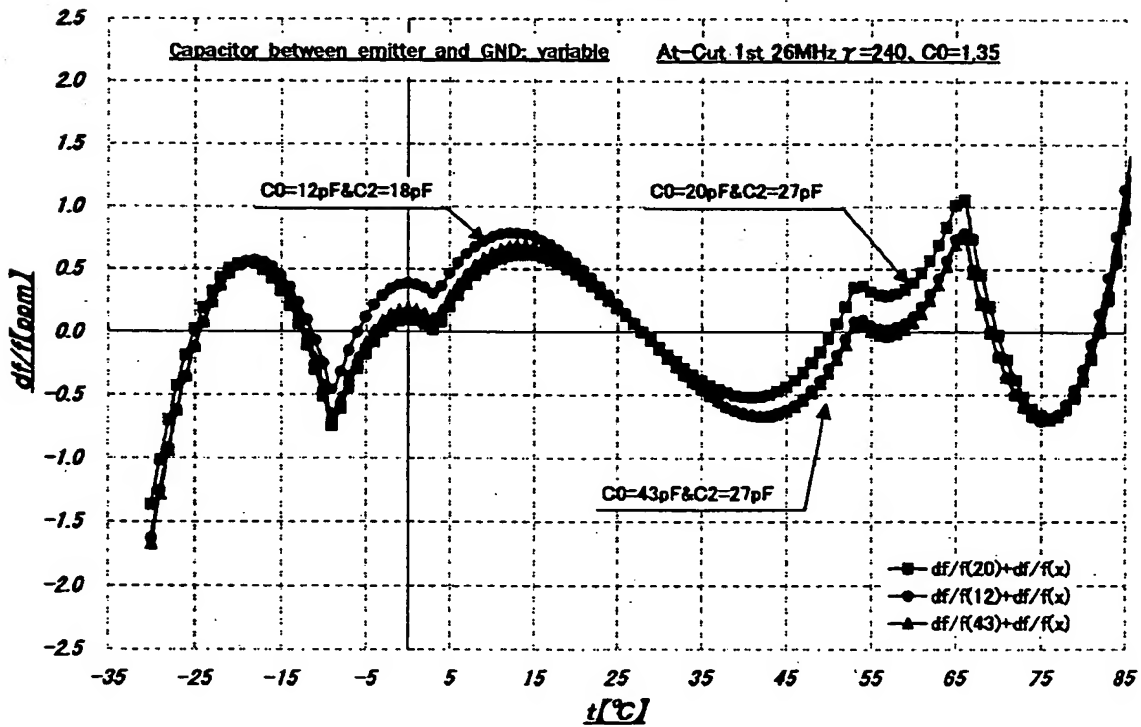


Fig. 21

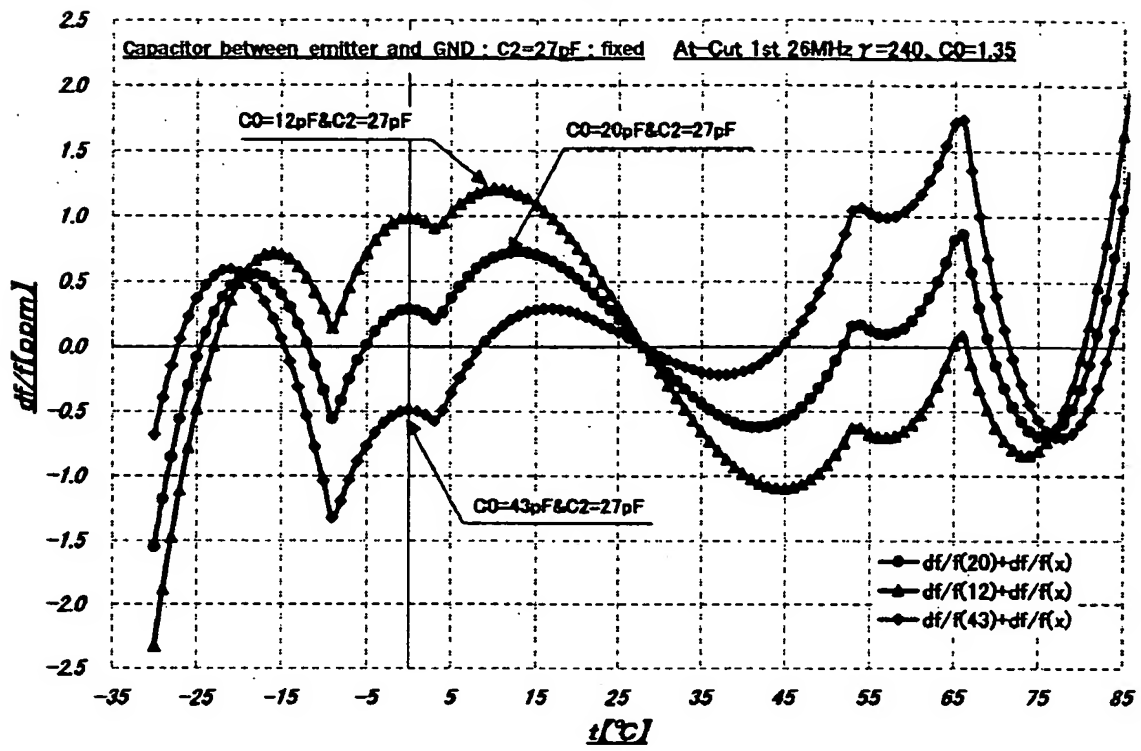


Fig. 22

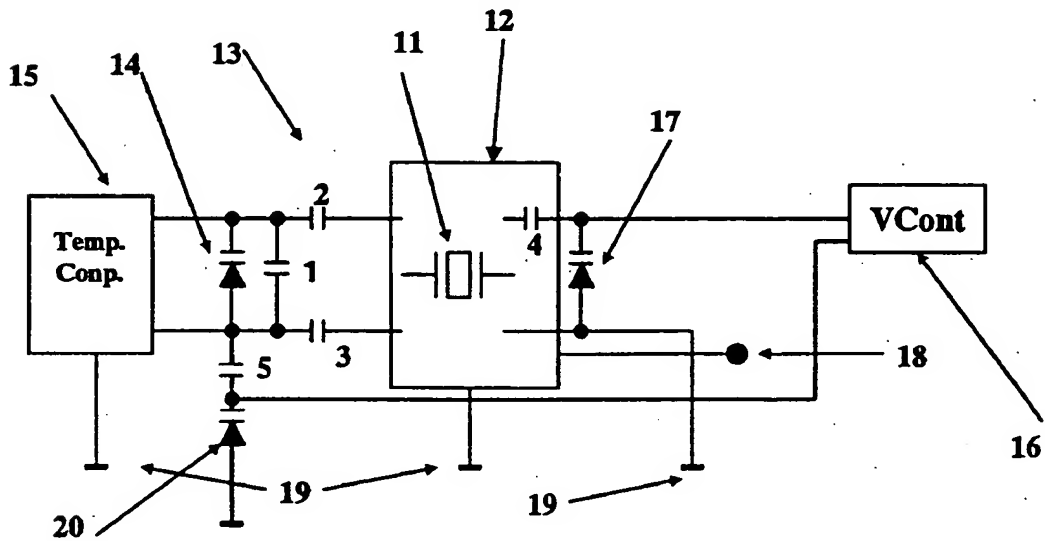


Fig. 23

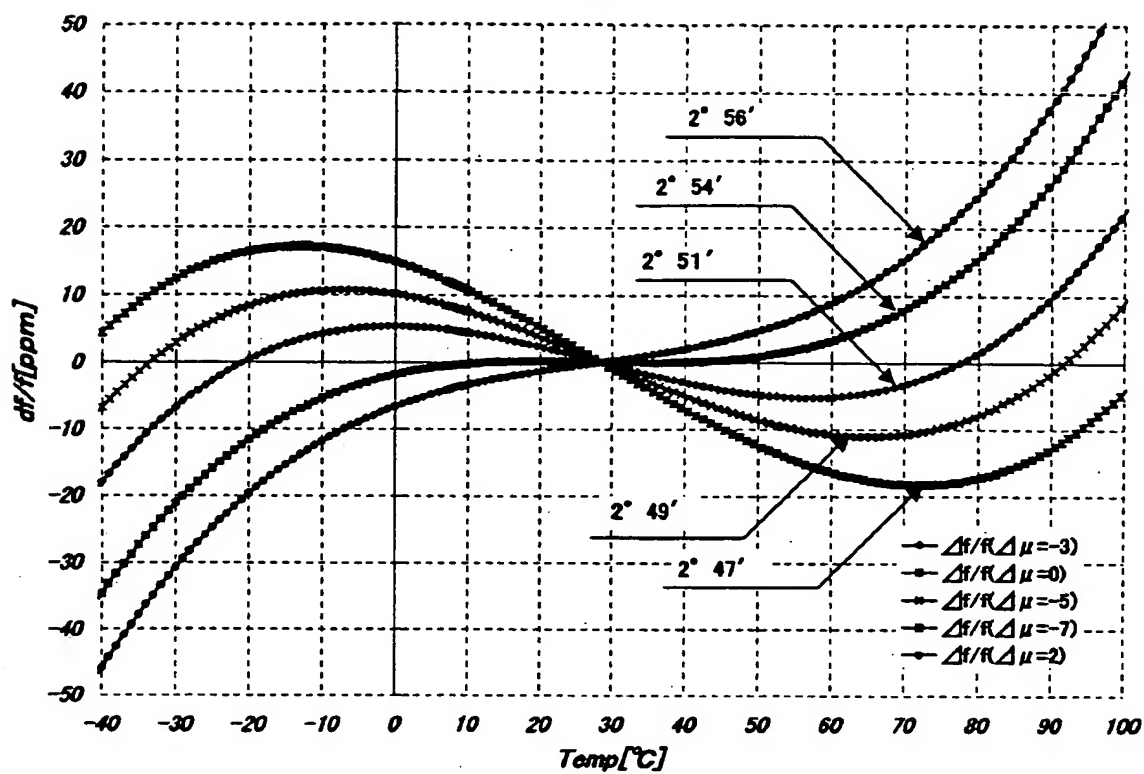


Fig. 24

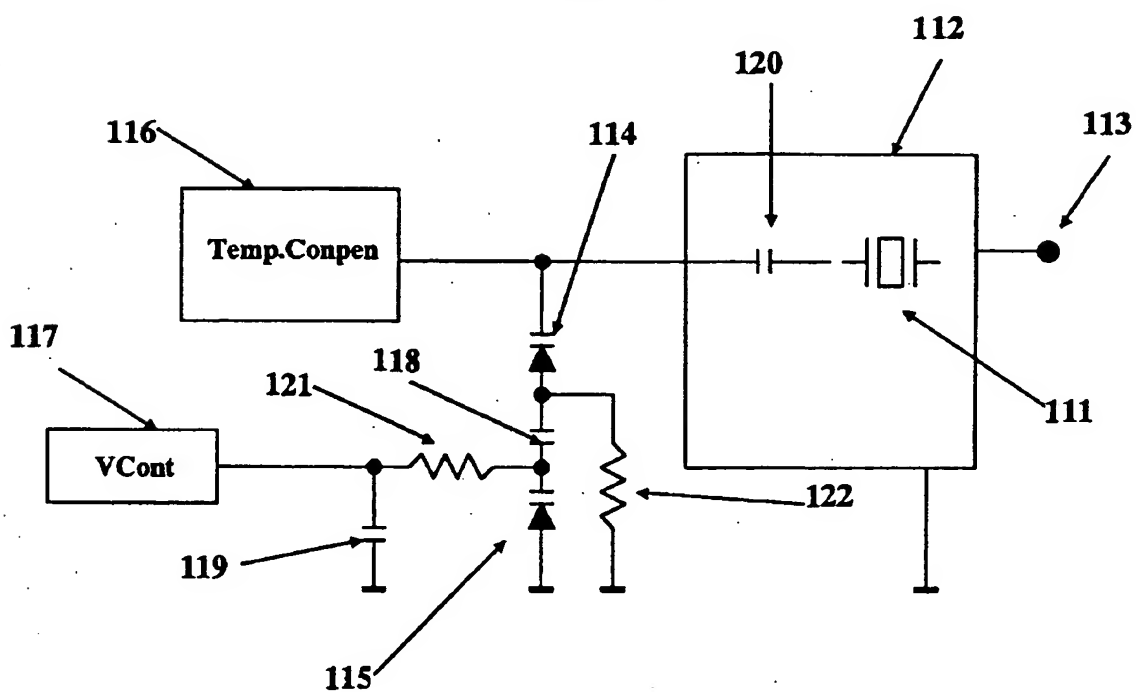


Fig. 25

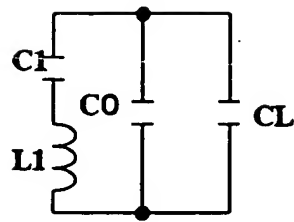


Fig. 26

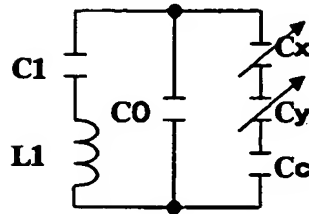


Fig. 27

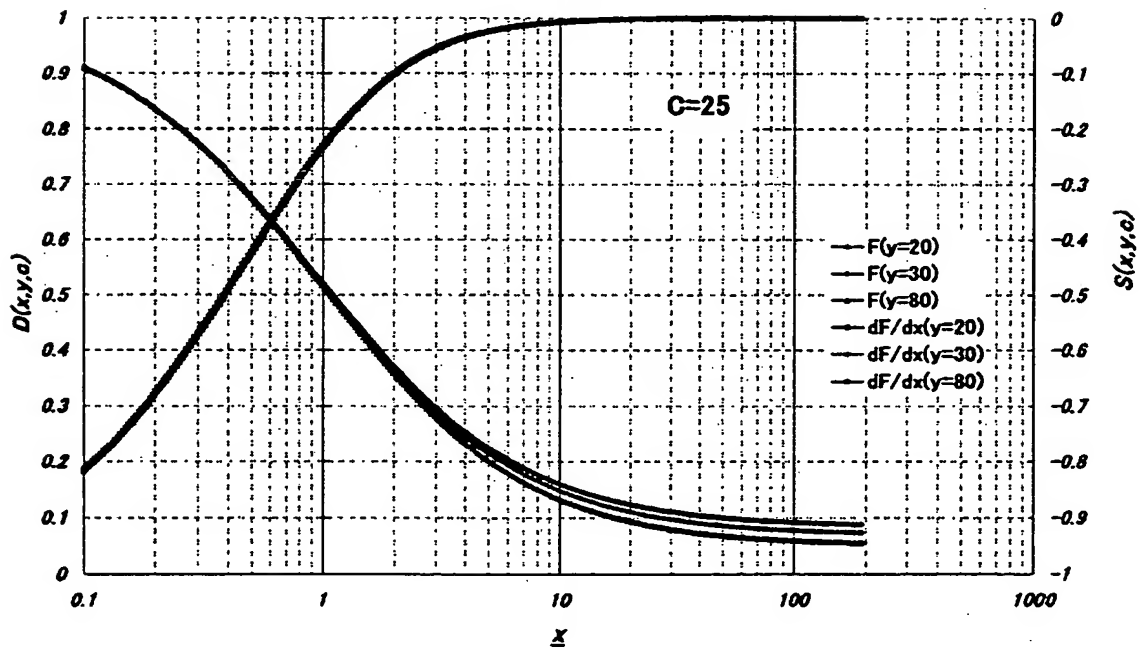


Fig. 28

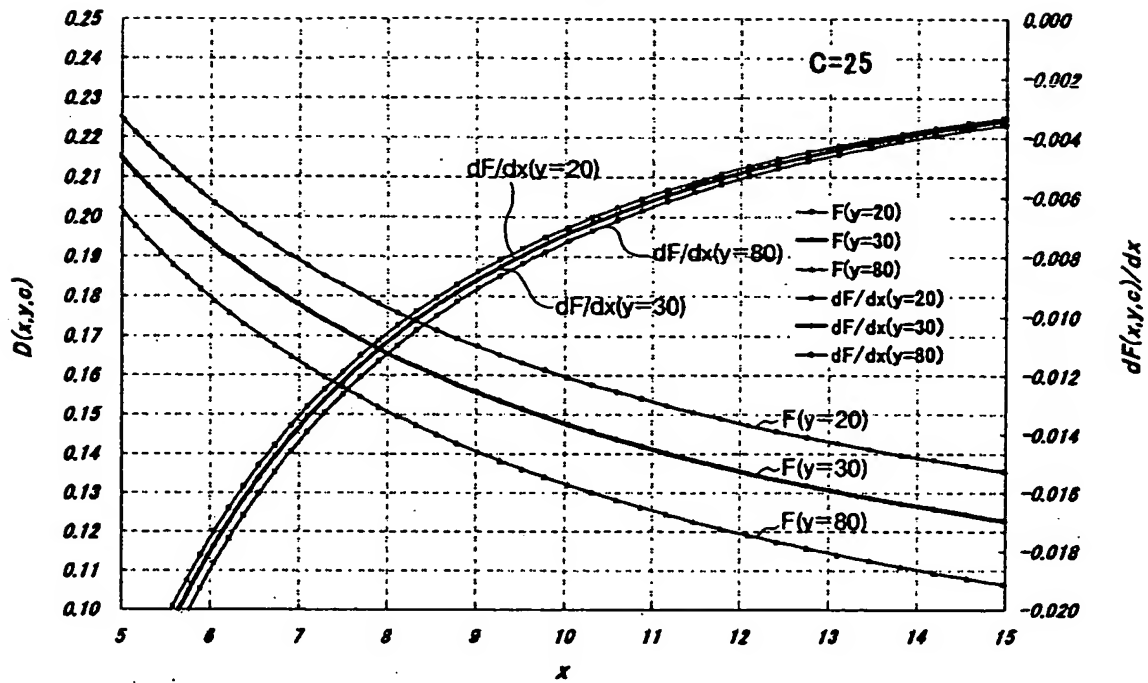


Fig. 29

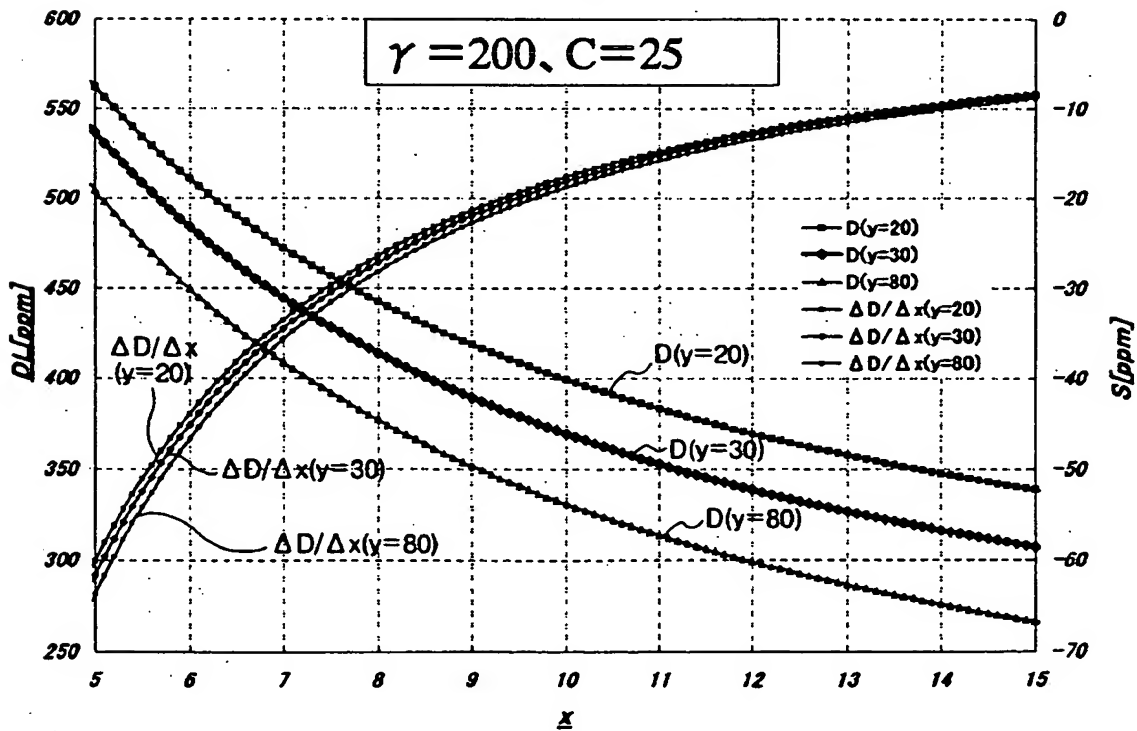


Fig. 30

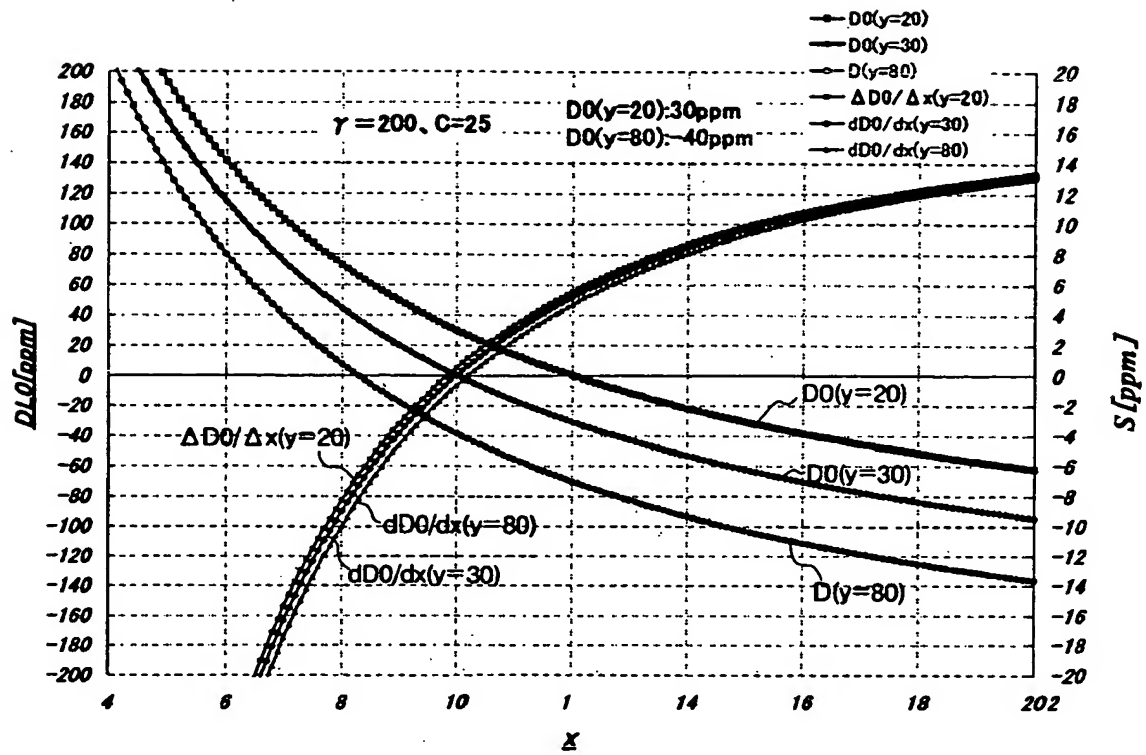


Fig. 31

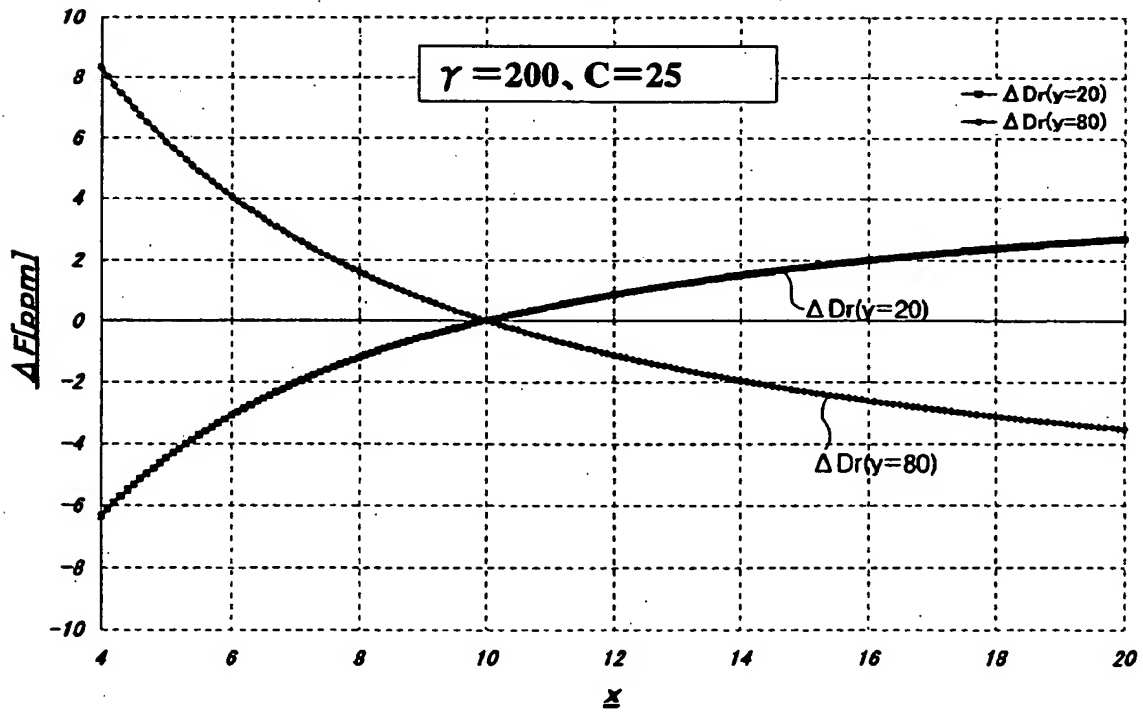


Fig. 32

